

**COMMENT OF  
THE DAY**

**Promising**

MARSHAL Tito's latest declaration on the Trieste dispute is encouraging to this extent—it helps to facilitate the proposed five-power conference aimed at finding an acceptable formula that will finally settle this aggravating problem. At the present moment Italy and Yugoslavia are thinking far too widely apart to permit a bilateral agreement, yet both have displayed an inclination to join in discussions with the Allied occupation powers, and all hopes must now rest on that conference being called and producing desired results. But while Marshal Tito and other Yugoslav spokesmen have enmeshed provocative statements during the past week or so, the Yugoslav leader has made it perfectly clear that he intends to drive a hard bargain if and when the five-power conference takes place. Much depends on whether his latest compromise proposal can be regarded by Italy, Britain, the United States and France as a starting point for the proposed deliberations. It is noteworthy that although Marshal Tito still lays claims to a part of Zone A, he does not rule out the possibility of the part of Trieste being placed under Italian control. Originally his demand was that the port should be internationalised and that Italy should be denied full administrative control of any part of Zone A. Tito is probably encouraged in his new proposal by the tacit admission of America and Britain that their 1948 declaration, which envisaged Italy taking over the whole of Zone A, has become a dead letter. Nevertheless, Italian aspirations cannot be wholly ignored or set aside. Italy possesses certain legitimate claims and they have to be satisfied within reason. At the moment Yugoslavia would appear to be seeking a major share of the spoils, but it is conceivable she will be prepared to tone down her demands at the conference table. A quick solution to the Trieste question must not be expected, but there is no reason at all why the five interested powers should not find enough common ground on which to base successful negotiations.

**Peking's Bait**

THE barter "trade agreement" recently concluded in Peking by an unofficial group of members of the Japanese Diet is another move in the campaign, sponsored in Japan by both Communists and leading businessmen, for the loosening of current restrictions on the export of strategic materials to Communist China. Peking's policy in relation to Japan is to use Japanese industry's need of raw materials from China as a lever both for obtaining currently prohibited supplies of capital goods and also for modifying Japan's foreign policy. Tokyo is informed that "if Japan were to sever relations with Chiang Kai-shek, free herself from the onerous position of a satellite of the American aggressors and become a peaceful and independent state, then normal relations could be established between China and Japan." The present Japanese Government is not willing to repudiate its existing treaty commitments for the sake of an uncertain commercial advantage, but there are many on both the left and right sides of Japanese politics who listen gladly to the siren voices from Peking.

**TRIESTE CONFERENCE  
PROSPECTS  
BRIGHTEN**

**Concession By  
Italy Hinted  
Yugoslavia Ready  
For Discussions**

Rome, Nov. 16.

The prospects of bringing Italians and Yugoslavs together in conference today appeared brighter here than at any time since the war.

The Italian Cabinet is due to decide today the conditions under which Italy would be willing to go to a five-power conference on a technical level, as proposed by Yugoslavia.

Before the Cabinet meeting the Premier and Foreign Minister, Signor Giuseppe Pella, will have his first talk with Britain's new Ambassador in Rome, Sir Henry Ashley Clarke, who arrived here on Thursday.

Normal protocol was rushed through to enable the Ambassador to present his credentials to the President of the Republic less than 48 hours after his arrival, so that he could make immediate official contact with the Italian Government on the Trieste issue.

Political circles in Rome believe the Government will make a partial concession on a crucial question for Italy—whether she will go to a conference before receiving control of the Anglo-American Zone "A"—but only if she is assured of being given the zone in the foreseeable future.

Pro-Government newspapers today supported this belief. The Government stand is likely to be violently attacked in Parliament tomorrow, when Signor Pella is due to answer many questions about Trieste. Large forces of police stood by in Trieste yesterday after rumours of another demonstration, but the city was quiet all day.

President Tito of Yugoslavia made a speech in Belgrade yesterday which strengthened the belief of Western observers that international moves for a five-power conference are near conclusion.

He outlined what is taken to be Yugoslavia's attitude towards such a conference—a claim to the countryside of Zone "A" while permitting Trieste port and city to be internationalised, if necessary under Italian sovereignty.

**A WARNING**

President Tito warned the Western Allies of "serious consequences" if they carried out their announced intention to hand over Zone "A" to the Italians.

But it is believed he sought to avoid saying anything which might prejudice the delicate, behind-the-scenes moves of the past month leading towards a conference of Italy, Yugoslavia and the other Powers concerned for solution of the Trieste question.

The Italian Government newspaper organ, *Il Popolo*, declared that the Government would reject any Yugoslav attempt to limit discussion at a conference solely to Zone "A".

It urged that the conference be organised in such a way as to allow "a conclusion that satisfies the just and minimum demands of equality for the whole Trieste territory."

At the same time, the pro-Government newspapers gave unusually mild headlines to their prominent displays of President Tito's speech in Belgrade. The headlines stressed the President's expressed readiness to treat with Italy on Trieste—*Reuter*.

**READY FOR TALKS**

Belgrade, Nov. 15. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr Koca Popovic, said today Yugoslavia was ready for a conference on the Trieste problem.

"We have no ulterior motives or hidden calculations," he said at Novi Sad where he addressed 40,000 people at a pre-election meeting, reported by *Tanjug*.

Mr Popovic referred, particularly to the question of a five-power conference. He said: "Several days ago we set out a new proposal, but did not make it public because the representatives of the Western Governments said they would harm the results they had reached in mutual consultations."

"We complied with their demand, though we were not fully convinced by their reasons."

"According to foreign press reports of this proposal, which was not announced but of which pressmen learned from non-Yugoslav sources, it appears that the essence and constructive character of our proposal was considered acceptable to all parties and that it could very successfully orientate efforts towards a gradual satisfactory settlement."

**THE ONLY CONDITION**

"However, I seriously fear that the present favourable prospects created after the latest Yugoslav proposal may now be frustrated through new initiatives by the Western powers which are the reflection of cynicism of their analyses, obviously already overrun by reality and possibilities."

*Tanjug* said Mr Popovic emphasised that all previous Yugoslav proposals offered a sufficiently broad basis for discussion.

"We have clearly stated that we consider a conference the best and most effective way of settling this question. Our only condition is that the decisions of the conference are not prejudiced in advance."

"In such a case, the conference would be unnecessary. The second part of the same condition, from which we cannot and will not desert, is that no changes in favour of Italy shall be carried out in Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste."

**POLICE STAND BY**

Trieste, Nov. 15. Big forces of police stood by in Trieste today as a result of widespread rumours that agitators were planning new demonstrations.

But the city was quiet throughout the day. Italian newspapers published prominent appeals for calm, alleging that "Tito agents" were trying to stir up trouble.

The local pro-Tito newspaper retorted that Italian neo-fascist agitators had infiltrated into the zone from Italy with the aim of staging further riots. There was no confirmation from Allied military government sources of Italian reports that 83 Italians have resigned from the British-commanded Trieste police force since last week's gun battles with students.—*Reuter*.

**DIPLOMATS MEET**

Belgrade, Nov. 15. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr Koca Popovic, received British, United States and French Ambassadors for a talk at 10 p.m. today.

The Western diplomats had been asked by the Foreign Minister to call on him to discuss the Trieste question.—*Reuter*.



**Farmers Join In Search  
For Missing Couple**

London, Nov. 16.

Nearly 600 farmers converged on the Camarthen village of Marros, South Wales, today to take part in a search for a farmer and his wife, who have not been seen for nearly a month.

Coming by car, horseback and on foot from distances up to 35 miles, the farmers are trying to solve the disappearance from their Llanguingling farmhouse of Mr and Mrs John Harries whose whereabouts are causing grave disquiet in this farming community.

Police tend to believe that the couple have been murdered. This morning, the volunteers co-operated with the police in the search of the area near the farm, but so far no results have been obtained.—*France-Press*.

Pictures show (top) Police conducting a search in the woods near the Harries' farmstead, and (above) Ronald Harries, a relative of the missing couple, and one of the last persons to see them alive. He has told the police he went with them to Camarthen Station on October 17 when they said they were going on a holiday.—*Daily Express* photos.

**Truman Will  
Answer Questions**

Independence, Miss., Nov. 15. Former President Harry Truman said, on arrival at his home town by train tonight, that the speech he is to make on Monday on the Harry Dexter White case would answer all the questions required by the Senate Investigation Committee which has subpoenaed him to give evidence in Washington.

Mr Truman, who was accompanied by Mrs Truman, said the speech would not be political and that it would be broadcast and televised from Kansas City.—*France-Press*.

**Farmer &  
His Wife  
Missing**

**Growing  
E. Berlin  
Resistance**

Berlin, Nov. 15.

The East German Communists today announced that they had smashed an anti-Red underground group in the largest factory in the Soviet Zone in the three-week-long drive to crush resistance to the Communist overlords.

Other arrests also were reported by the Communist press, including a "Western spy" identified as an officer in the para-military Sea Police.

The Communists have not disclosed how many persons have been arrested but they have announced arrests in all parts of the Soviet-dominated zone.

Resistance fighters already arrested, they charged, had planned sabotage attacks on factories, bridges, government installations and railways.

The claims were made in a front-page editorial in the official Soviet German-language newspaper *Tageslicht Rundschau*. The newspaper said the commercial director and other officials of the State-owned *Bismarck-Borsig* machine plant in East Berlin were arrested for "enemy activity".—*United Press*.

**Car Chase Ends  
In Shooting**

Berlin, Nov. 15.

West Berlin police today shot and seriously wounded a 14-year-old boy during a 60 miles an hour car chase near the East German border, a police report said.

Two patrol cars gave chase to a car reported stolen from a United States sector garage. The car headed straight for the zonal border. Unable to catch it, the pursuers opened fire within a few hundred yards of the border.

One police car caught up with it and rammed it. The surprised policemen found two 14-year-old boys, one seriously wounded by a shot, the other badly shaken by the ramming.

Police said the boys were not yet in a condition to tell whether they were trying to flee to East Germany.—*Reuter*.

**Plane Missing**

Roykjavik, Nov. 15.

A Gruman Albatross flying boat with five American airmen on board was reported missing tonight after the pilot had radioed that one of its two engines had failed and the aircraft was losing height.

The aircraft, operated by the American defence forces at Keflavik airport, left there at 0925 GMT bound for Nararsarsuaq airfield, on the Western coast of Greenland.—*Reuter*.

**MID-AIR COLLISION**

London, Nov. 15.

A Royal Canadian Air Force Sabre-jet and a civil transport-trainer aircraft collided today above the Mersey River. Despite damage, the two machines safely landed at Liverpool airfield.

The Canadian plane was one of four flying from West Germany to England.—*France-Press*.

**HOW BIG 3  
WILL REPLY TO  
SOVIET NOTE**

London, Nov. 15.

Britain, France and the United States will tell Russia in a note this week that they are prepared to meet her at a Foreign Ministers conference on Germany as soon as she withdraws her conditions for such a meeting, diplomatic quarters here said today.

Their note, already provisionally arranged by experts in Paris, will not be affected by Mr Vyacheslav Molotov's Moscow press conference at which the Soviet Foreign Minister tried to offset the bad effects in the West of the November 3 Soviet note to the Western powers.

Then the Kremlin ignored a specific Western invitation to a Foreign Ministers conference on Germany at Lugano and laid down harder conditions for such a meeting than ever before.

Speakers for the three Western Governments have already rejected Mr Molotov's plea for reconsideration of that note.

The new Western answer is expected to end the East-West diplomatic exchange over Germany and world affairs which have gone on since last year.

Despite Mr Molotov's assurance that Russia wanted to come to a conference, the Western powers are convinced that Russia does not genuinely desire a four-power settlement on Germany at this stage. They therefore feel that a continuation of diplomatic notes is useless.

**MORE CONDITIONS**

Diplomatic quarters here pointed out that in the recent exchanges, Britain, France and the United States have considerably changed their stand in an effort to get a meeting—at first suggesting an agenda, but in their last note proposing discussion of "all aspects" of the German problem.

However, in its November 3 note, the Kremlin only brought out more demanding conditions.

These were that China should be at a Foreign Ministers meeting on international tension, and, in effect, that the North Atlantic Pact and the proposed six-nation European Army should be abandoned.

The Western answer to Russia on a Foreign Ministers meeting was briefly that:

1. Communist China should not be allowed to join the West at the conference table until she has proved her good intention at the planned Korean political conference.

2. Four-power talks on "international tensions" have been tried before—at the Palais Rose in Paris in 1950—and failed hopelessly.

3. The 14-nation Atlantic Pact was only set up in the face

of massive Russian forces covering Eastern Europe. Western powers argue the most promising way to solve world problems is to begin with a settlement of the most outstanding individual issues.—*Reuter*.

**Natives Go  
Quietly To  
The Polls**

Juba, Sudan, Nov. 15.

Naked, spear-carrying voters today strolled the streets of Juba, the capital of the equatorial province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, with no signs of the election excitement usually displayed in other lands as the polls opened this morning for elections that may decide the future of this disputed territory.

These hardy warriors, trailed by their womenfolk with small babies being fed at the breasts, will know how to vote—they will put a cross against a picture of an elephant, a tree or a crocodile to select the members of the South Sudan Electoral College to represent them.

To the foreign observer, Juba seems to be the end of the world. Nero's legions, searching for the source of the Nile, stayed here centuries ago. Since then, only a handful of missionaries, a few British civil servants, an occasional Greek or Lebanese merchant, have come to this remote outpost.

Yet all the evidence of modern electioneering is present here today and electoral hand-outs are being the citizens "what-ever mode of life the Lord has given you," to put a cross against some name or the other. The candidates themselves represent the tribes or other factions, such as the Protestants or Catholics. There are about 30,000 Protestants and 9,000 Catholics in the province which has 250,000 inhabitants.—*France-Press*.

**CADBURY  
FRY**

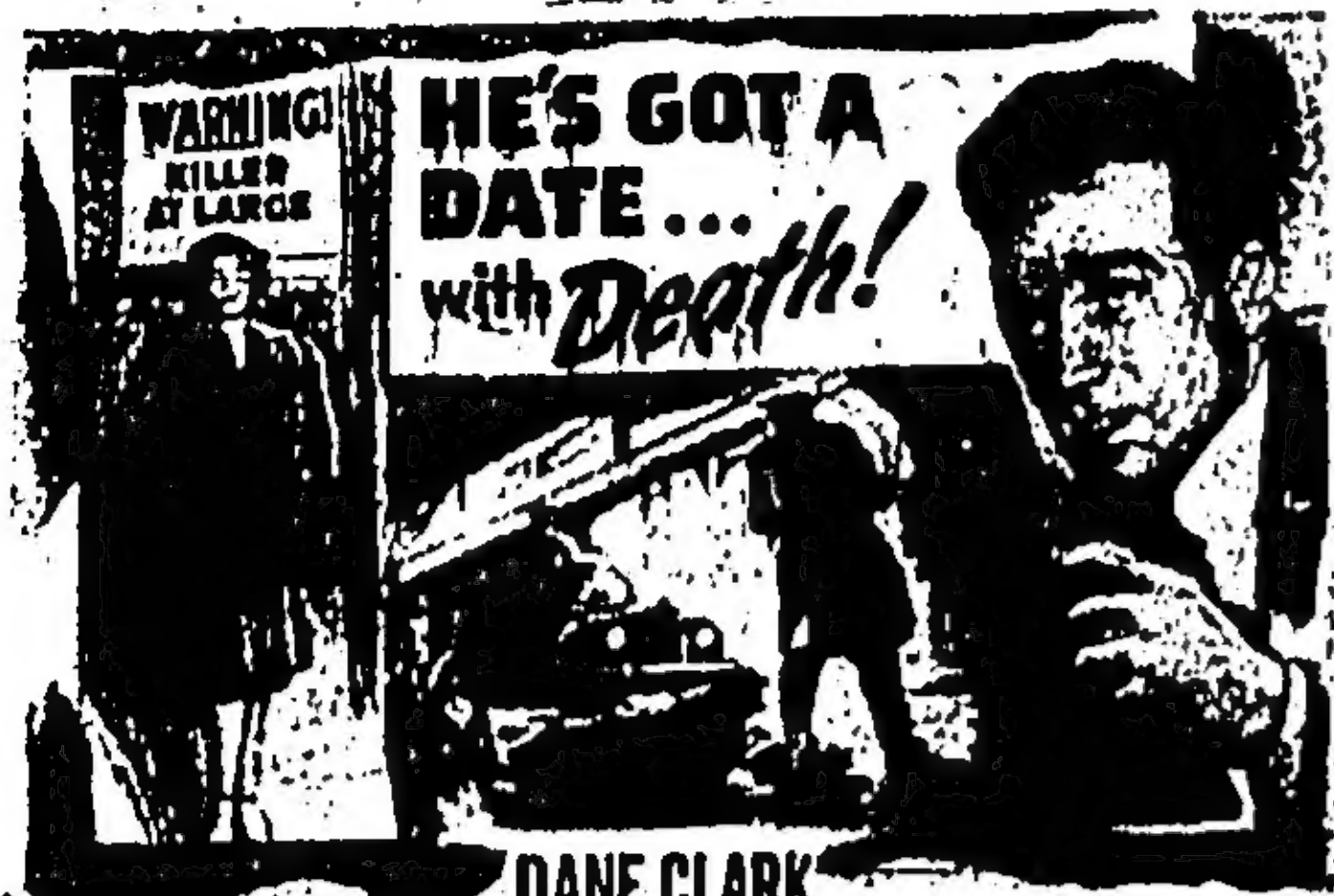
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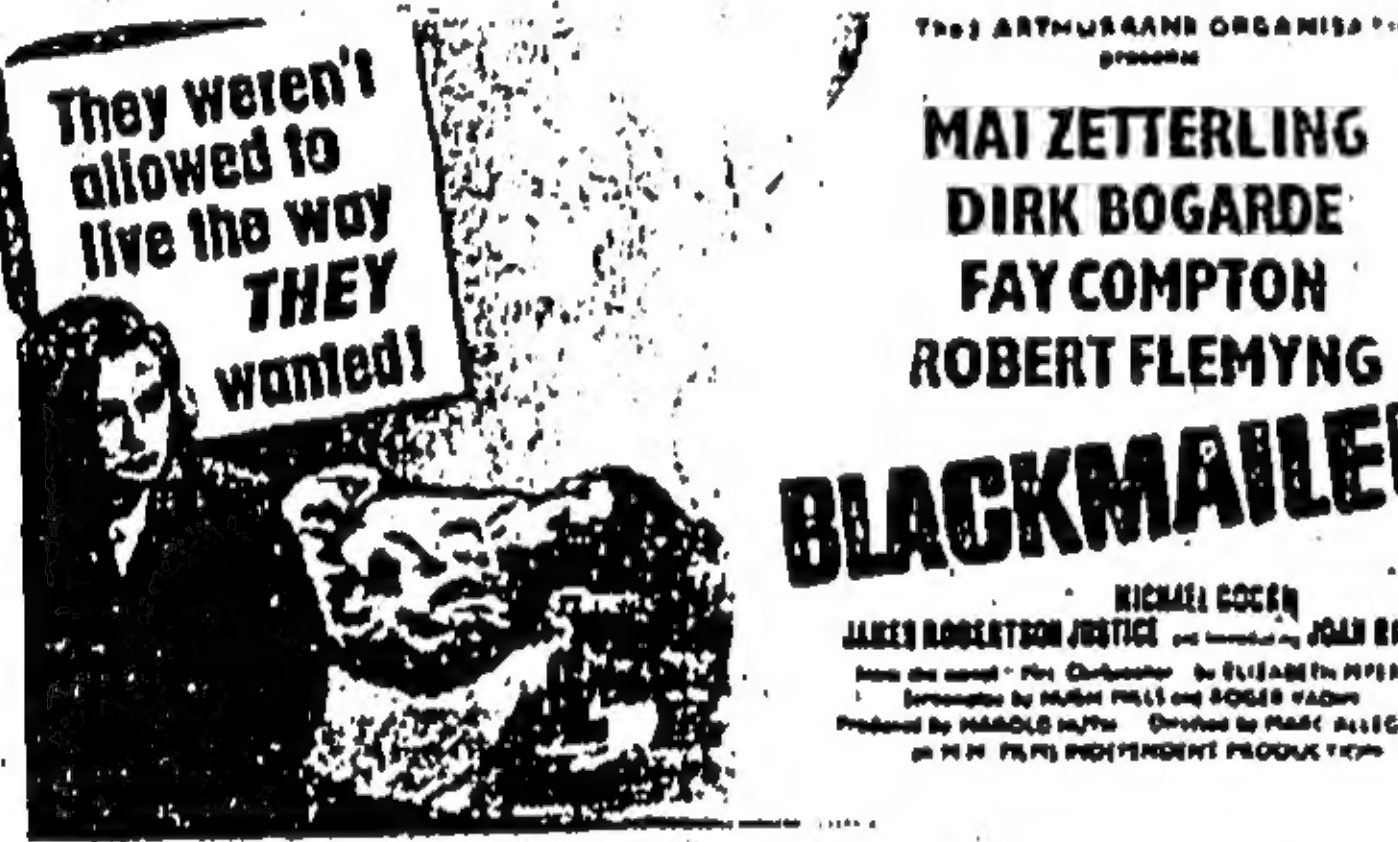


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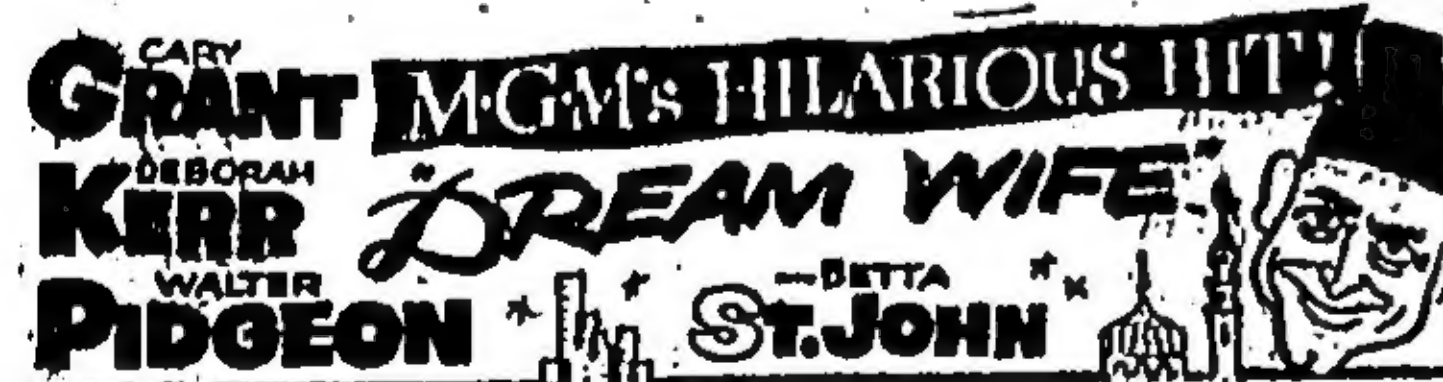
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ALSO: Latest "NEWS OF THE DAY"

# Russian Problem Will Loom

## Ancient Spanish Port May Be Big Naval Base

Cadiz, Nov. 15.

Under the recent agreements with the United States, this picturesque and ancient port of Cadiz, all set to celebrate, in 1955, the 3,000th anniversary of its foundation, hopes to become an important international naval base.

Cadiz hopes that it will be a base bigger and better than Gibraltar, for which its inhabitants have no love.

Gibraltar lies 135 kilometres (about 80 miles) to the east, and the people of Cadiz dislike it not only because they think it should be Spanish but because, they complain, it takes away from Cadiz a big and profitable trade in refuelling and supplying the endless stream of ships entering and leaving the Mediterranean.

It cannot be said that this Atlantic port, situated just beyond the western end of the Straits of Gibraltar and founded by the Phoenicians nearly 3,000 years ago as a trading centre in silver and tin, has sat back waiting for someone else to modernise it.

In the last few years alone, Cadiz has spent 300,000,000 pesetas on modernising the port so that 30,000-ton liners can now dock almost in the centre of the city. It has built a dry dock for vessels of up to 27,000 tons, a new deep-freeze plant for 3,000 tons of food and an ultra-modern fishing port.

The people of Cadiz, known as Gaditanos, hope that the United States will take over from here and dredge the huge harbour so that America's biggest battleships and aircraft carriers can use it. They also hope for the installation of the supply facilities needed for a first class naval base.

Naturally, if the newly fixed port has facilities for dealing with 80,000-ton carriers, it will be able to handle, too, any size of liner or freighter which the Gaditanos think will be good for trade.

**STRATEGIC POSITION**  
Cadiz has a strategic position for a naval base. In cases of emergency, naval units stationed there could be switched east into the Mediterranean, west into the Atlantic, south to Africa or north to European waters. And it has a huge bay which stretches a considerable distance inland, giving complete shelter.

The United States is also expected to make an airfield at La Rota, across the bay from Cadiz, for the use of fleet liaison planes and for fighters defending the base. This will probably be available also for civil aircraft and so improve the present poor communications of Cadiz by putting the city on the air map of Spain.

There is talk, too, of a motor-road from the French frontier to Cadiz to improve road transport between Europe and Africa and of improvements to the present, leisurely rail services linking Cadiz with the rest of Spain.

The present town of Cadiz was built mainly in the prosperous days when most of America belonged to Spain and her port was crowded with galleons laden with gold and silver and spices and coffee. The four-storey "pallos" and cool interior "patios" and

## DEPORTED FROM SOUTH KOREA

Taipei, Nov. 15.

Nine Chinese reported from South Korea arrived here by sea under the escort of two Republic of Korea security officers.

The deportees, all charged with ordinary crimes, were handed over to the Nationalist police department upon the arrival by the South Korean officers. —France-Press.

## COMMENCING

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# High On Big Three Agenda

## RIDDLE OF MALENKOV FOREIGN POLICY

London, Nov. 15.

The problem of Russia will loom high on the agenda as the Big Three statesmen of the United States, Britain and France meet in conference in Bermuda next month.

For their part, the men of the Kremlin are confronted with the constant problem of relations with the "capitalist" world.

How does the Kremlin view the Western world today? Through Stalin's eyes or through Malenkov's eyes? Is there no essential difference between the two?

Thirteen months ago, M. Malenkov, the Soviet Premier, made the keynote speech at the 19th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. He spoke in acid terms of the "imperialists" and "warmongers" and charged that they were planning to launch a third world war. He accused America of being primarily responsible for the state of international tension.

Five months later he became Soviet Prime Minister on the death of Stalin. His early declarations as Prime Minister were studiously "pacific" in tone. He said there were no outstanding world problems which were incapable of solution—and he specifically included differences of opinion with the United States.

The change in tone from the previous October was striking. But so far the only outstanding world problem on which there has been any sign of settlement has been Korea.

The fact that agreement was reached to halt the fighting in Korea was of great significance.

## World Is On The Mend, Says Churchill

London, Nov. 15.

Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, said today the prospect of peace was growing brighter and the feeling is that the world is on the mend.

In a message to the Conservative Party in a North London by-election, the Prime Minister said that the "conservative" look over the world and things were going from bad to worse.

"In spite of the millions the Socialists had set from America, we were fast sliding into bankruptcy. Now there is a marked change. We are solvent and repulsed our enemies. We are on the road to economic independence." —Reuter.

It implied that Malenkov wanted to reduce the risk of a third world war.

This decision on Korea could hardly be due to weakness. It was made at a time when Malenkov knew that Russian scientists had at last mastered the secret of the production of the hydrogen bomb.

## BASIC CLASH

The conclusion is that both M. Malenkov and Mao Tse-tung want a long period of peace for tasks of internal construction.

But the desire for "peace" in the sense of the absence of direct armed conflict, does not necessarily mean that the men of the Kremlin want a cessation of what has come to be known as "the cold war."

In ideology, in methods of political and economic organisation, in fundamental objectives, the cleavage between the Communist East and the "capitalist" West remains.

Today, in all parts of the world there is a fundamental and basic clash between two economic systems, two rival ideologies. Each seeks the support of uncommitted and underdeveloped nations.

The Kremlin sees the United States as follows:

1. Heading the North Atlantic Treaty group (which it

declares is directed against Russia);

2. Building military bases in many strategic points within reach of Soviet territory;

3. Supporting financially non-Communist or anti-Communist countries;

4. Preparing to build up the German Army once again and incorporate it within the NATO grouping;

5. Financing and supporting groups of anti-Communist refugees from Communist lands and through radio stations waging "psychological warfare" against Communism.

Strategy and tactics can change in Russia according to the necessities of a given situation, but there was no reason to suppose fundamental aims and objectives do not remain the same.

**NO REAL CHANGE**

In fact on the international front, Soviet tactics since March have not basically changed, though there appears to have been a slight switch in emphasis.

Malenkov has spoken of Russia's desire for peace and settlement of outstanding issues. But Stalin, too, had very many pacific declarations to his credit.

Stalin sought to emphasize the "contradictions of capitalism" and to make political capital from differences between members of the Western "camp." Malenkov has done the same. Differences, real or supposed, between Britain and America still make headlines in the Soviet press.

The Kremlin, from a position of relative strength, makes a firm stand against one-sided concessions. It argues that if a reduction in international tension is genuinely desired, the West must take some concrete steps.

Some months ago the Kremlin, in reply to the Western challenge "Deeds not words are wanted," said in effect: "What about you?"

There was no hint of concession in the latest Soviet note to the West.

**NO COMPROMISE**  
M. Molotov's long statement at the Moscow press conference on Friday was evidently designed to show that the Soviet Union is not "unreasonable" and is prepared to discuss world problems at a conference table.

But the continued insistence on Communist China being one of the participants in such a conference is known to be directly contrary at least to declared United States policy.

M. Malenkov's foreign policy today could perhaps be summed up as "Peace — with no compromise on basic relations."

Moreover, domestic politics greatly influence the course of Soviet foreign policy.

At present M. Malenkov and his colleagues are greatly preoccupied with a vast programme to build up Soviet living standards, to reorganise agriculture and get more goods and food into the shops.

Of the few Soviet concessions concerning foreign countries which have been made since March, the most striking were:

1. The reported decision to free over 1,000 Japanese prisoners of war — following the release of a considerable number of German prisoners and others of different nationalities.

2. The decision to grant visas to the Russian wives of certain British and American citizens. These wives had previously been barred from leaving the Soviet Union. —China Mail Special.

## No Problems

Calcutta, Nov. 15.  
Mr N. Raghavan, India's Ambassador to China, said today there were no problems between India and China.

He told reporters each country valued the friendship of the other and added: "As the years go by, China and India, irrespective of the ideology they follow, will become very close and steadfast friends."

Mr Raghavan arrived last night on his way to New Delhi for routine consultations. He will return to China on a fortnight. —Reuter.

# QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

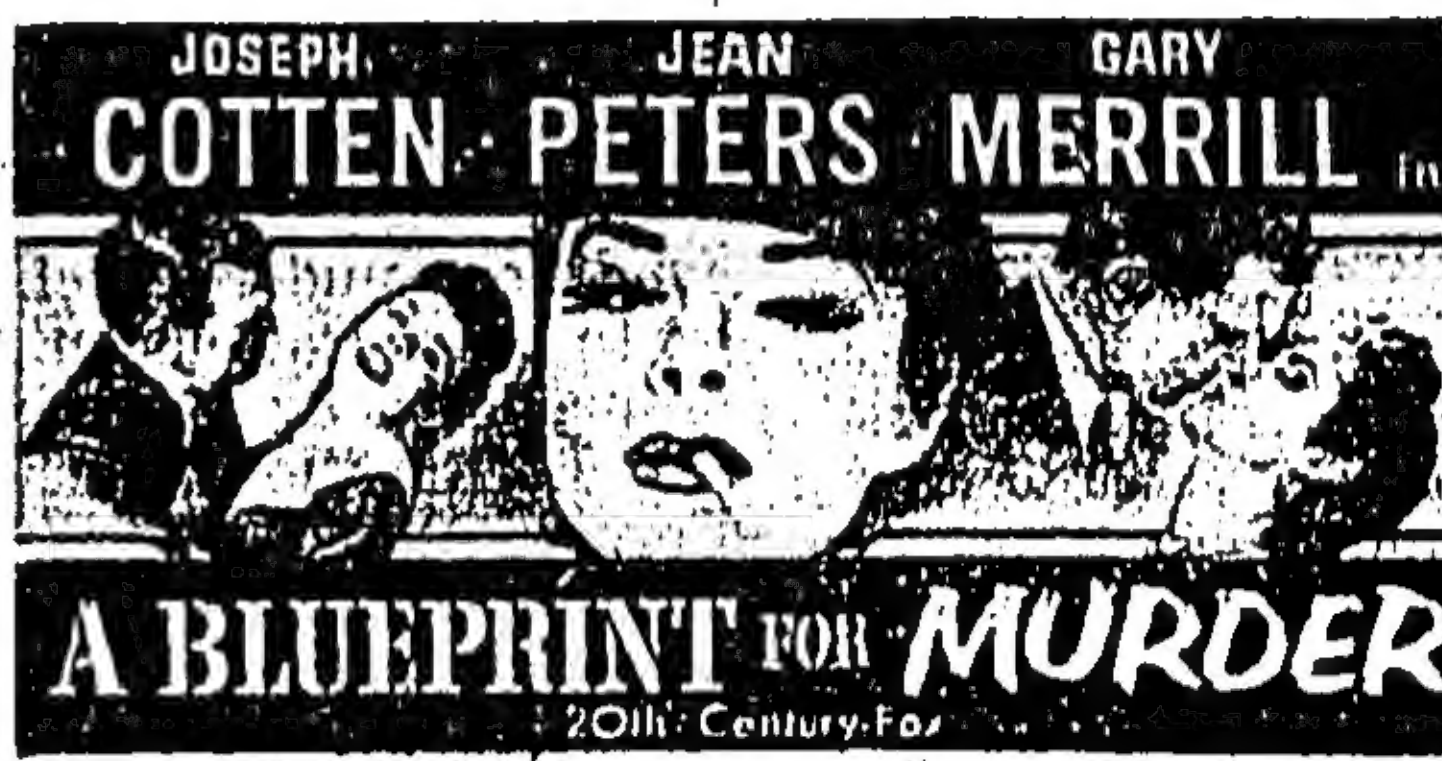


Next Change: "BY THE LIGHT TO THE SILVER MOON"

# ROXU & BROADWAY

— SHOWING TO-DAY —  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30  
& 9.30 P.M.

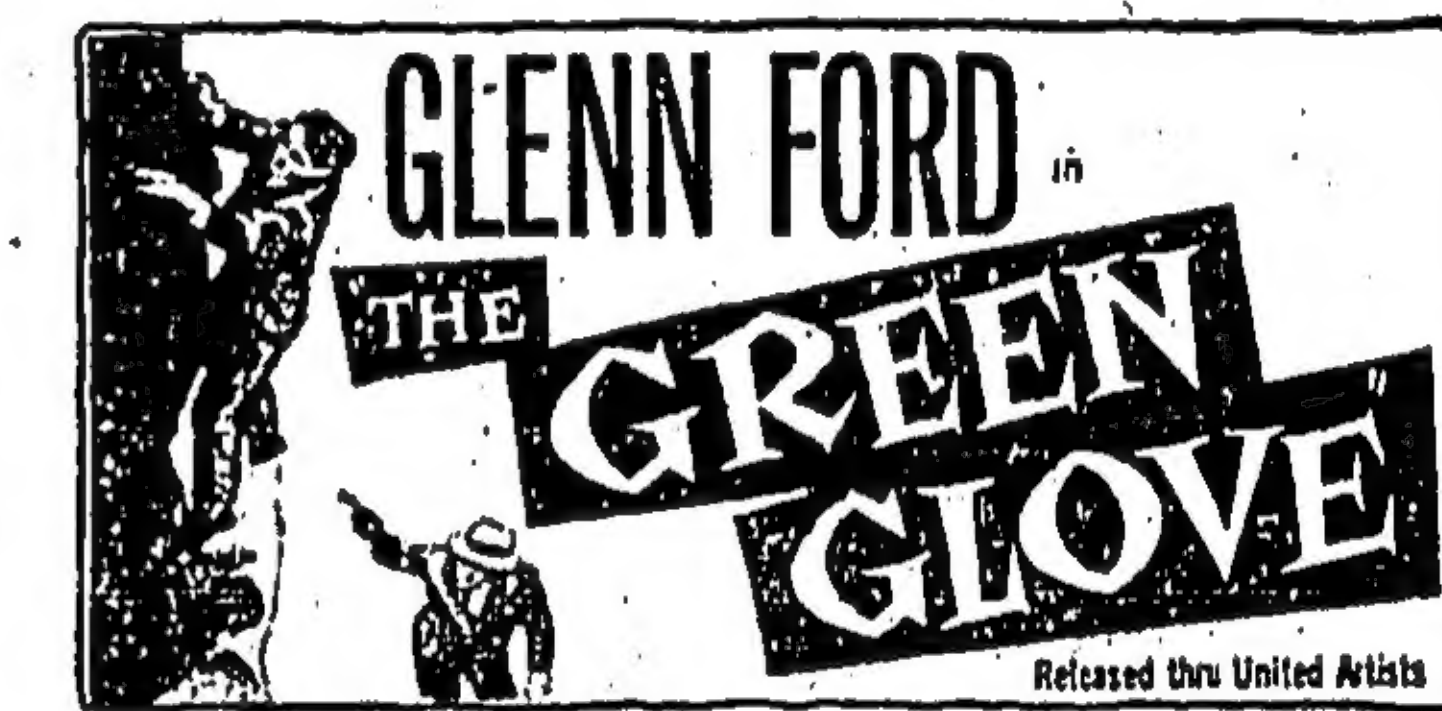
That "C-Girl" from "PICKUP ON SOUTH STREET" is back!



# EMPIRE MAJESTIC

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

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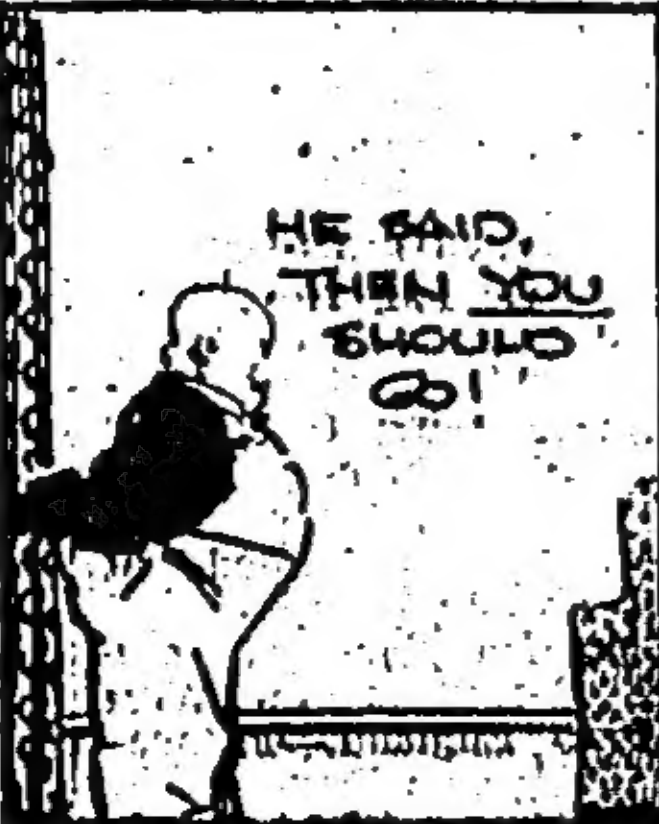
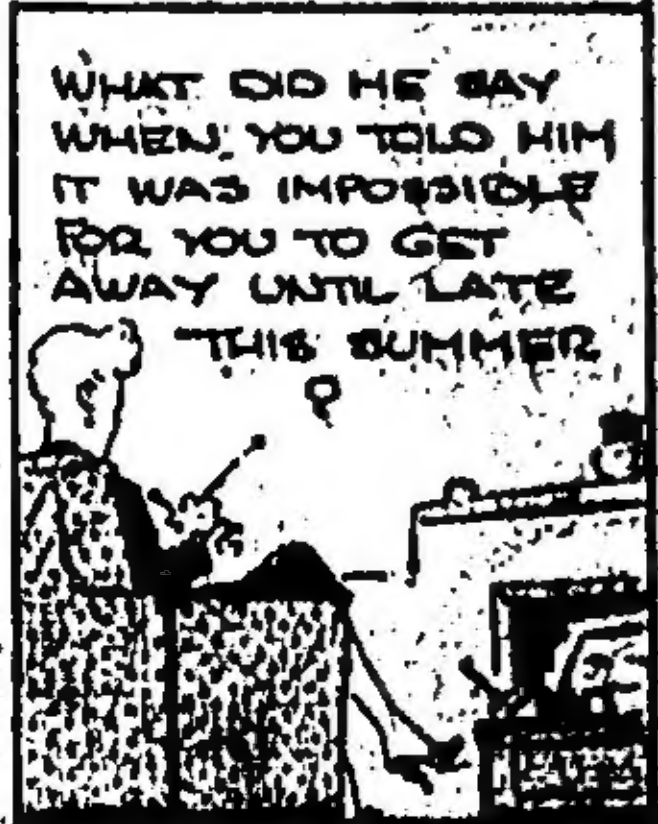
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## POP



## Two-way rest





# Indian Report To U.N. On Arms Issue Expected Today



The Queen's pet Corbi appears for the first time in a design for a new seal which has been struck for the County Palatine of Lancaster. The seals were designed by Mr. Carter Preston of Liverpool. (Central Press Photo.)

## Miner A Candidate

St. Etienne, Nov. 15. A new candidate today announced that he was standing for President of France. He is Maurice Fontaine, a 60-year-old miner. (France-Press.)

## Official Census Puts Spotlight On Social Conditions

London, Nov. 16. An official census today spotlighted the social conditions of Londoners and revealed how many have to share houses, baths and kitchens. The report, the first detailed check since 1931, said that in the county of London:

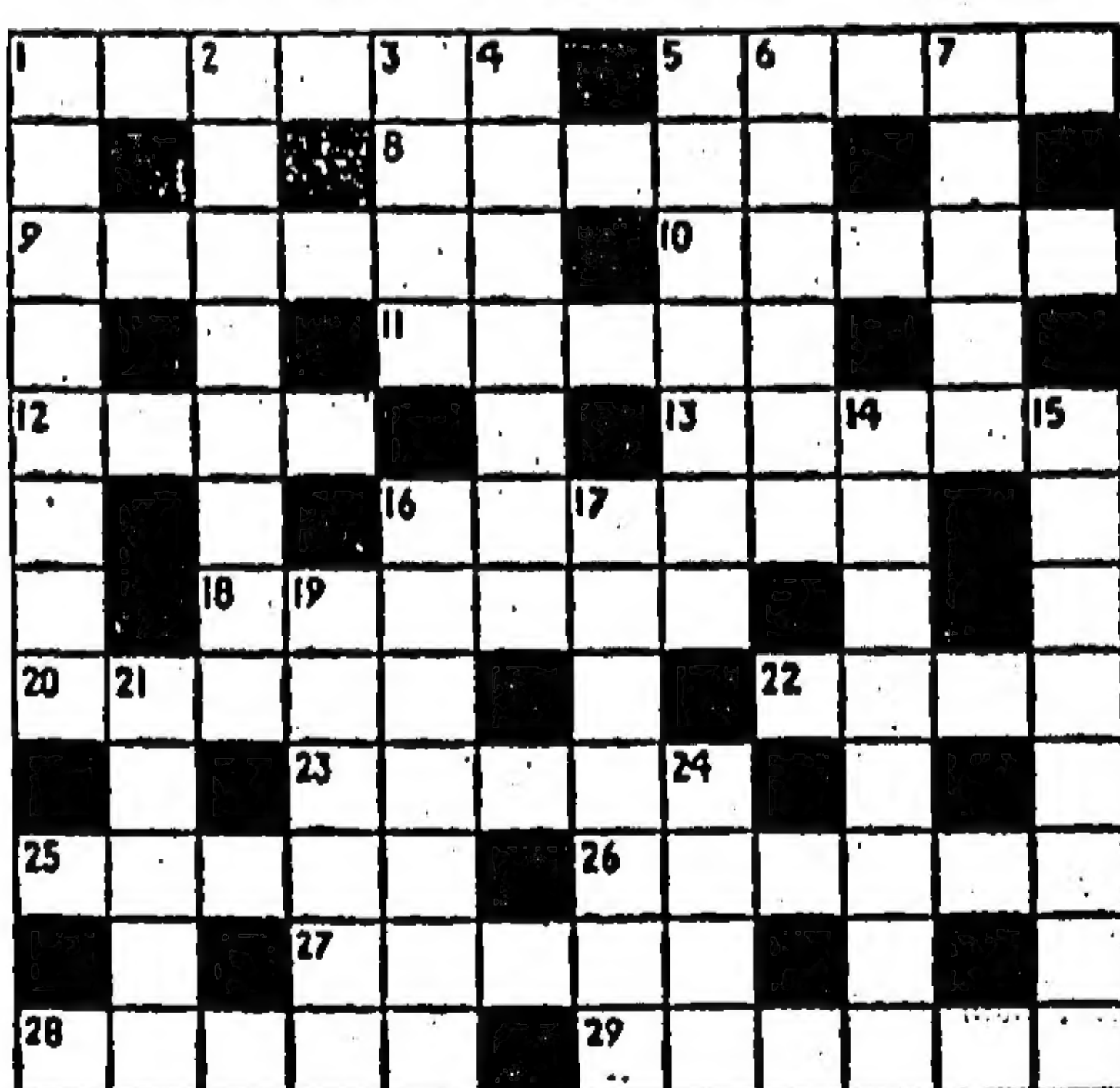
### DRINK BILL UP

London, Nov. 16. Britons are drunk and smoked more in 1952 than they did the previous year, a Government statistical report announced today. The report said the nation spent £3,315,000,000 last year on food while £250,000,000 went on drinks. (Reuters.)

## WAR HORROR UNCOVERED

Berlin, Nov. 15. The bodies of 13 Wehrmacht soldiers executed by Red Storm Troopers have been found in the Bernau Forest near Berlin, the East German news agency ADN said today. The bodies were buried in the Bernau cemetery. The Soviet zone news agency said the soldiers had probably been held by the S.S. in a disciplinary camp. About 40 additional soldiers executed by the Storm Troopers were believed to be still buried in the forest, said ADN. (France-Press.)

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Accident (6).
  - 5 Bow-legged (5).
  - 6 Best part (6).
  - 9 Bring into being (6).
  - 10 Sensational (6).
  - 11 Purlin (5).
  - 12 Monster (4).
  - 13 Requirements (6).
  - 14 Insists upon (6).
  - 16 Mild (6).
  - 20 Aroma (5).
  - 22 Wingless bird (4).
  - 23 Rends (5).
  - 25 On the move (5).
  - 26 Control (6).
  - 27 Carousal (5).
  - 28 Granted (5).
  - 29 Loathe (6).
- DOWN**
- 1 Germs (8).
  - 2 Shipping accommodation (8).
  - 3 Perforins (4).
  - 4 Excuse (7).
  - 5 Poise (7).
  - 6 Charm (6).
  - 7 Freed from moisture (5).
  - 8 Assess (8).
  - 10 Silt (8).
  - 11 Came in (7).
  - 17 Scared (7).
  - 18 Complete (6).
  - 21 Social distinction (5).
  - 24 Auction (4).

**SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.**—Across: 1 Sieve, 5 Racks, 6 Acre, 9 Critic, 11 Single, 12 Talent, 14 Host, 16 Rouse, 18 Taunt, 19 Rear, 20 Pencil, 24 Usage, 25 Dosing, 26 Nook, 27 Elated, 28 Mended. Down: 1 Sack, 2 Exit, 3 Tail, 4 Account, 5 Restore, 9 Contour, 7 Slender, 10 Talon, 13 Statute, 14 Husband, 16 Slipend, 17 Ouse, 19 Random, 21 Corps, 22 Lied, 23 Aged.

## Envoy Entertained



The Earl of Athlone talks with Count Reventlow, the Danish Ambassador to London, at the Knights of the Round Table dinner given for the Ambassador, who is dory of the Diplomatic Corps. The Earl of Athlone is President of the Knights of the Round Table, an association formed in 1720 by a group of patriots who objected to the Hanoverian succession. (Express Photo.)

## Malan May Run Into Trouble On Protectorates

Pretoria, Nov. 15. South African Government demands for the incorporation of the British-run territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland into the Union within the next five years may reach an embarrassing impasse if the Prime Minister, Dr Daniel Malan, continues to press them. Westminster's South Africa Act of 1909 forming the Union anticipated that the three territories retained under British protection might some day be transferred to South African administration.

But Britain is pledged first to consult the native inhabitants as well as the British Parliament and may have to demand assurances which Dr Malan's Nationalist Government could not satisfy.

In any past negotiations over the future of the territories, the native peoples have shown themselves opposed to any transfer to South African government.

Dr Malan's restrictive policies for coloured peoples are likely to have hardened that view today. More than once this year, Dr Malan has told the South African Parliament in strongly-worded statements that the position of the so-called High Commission Territories inside South Africa's boundaries was intolerable and that the country's patience for a settlement was exhausted.

These outspoken statements have suddenly and publicly revived an issue long dormant or left to patient informal negotiation through diplomatic channels.

Now, however, Dr Malan has set a time limit for a settlement—within five years, that is within the life of his newly re-elected Nationalist Government.

**POLITICAL VALUE**  
The issue has considerable political value within the Nationalist Party which aims at turning South Africa one day into a Republic. But the rest of the country does not show the same concern.

Many opponents of the Nationalist Government realise that Britain might find it difficult or impossible to hand over the territories to Dr Malan's "apartheid" administration.

Others wonder whether South Africa really wants just to throw the responsibility of another million Africans to add to the ten million coloured peoples she already administers.

Dr Malan has expressed concern that Britain may think of creating another Gold Coast or Nigeria with a native government in the Protectorates. He has also expressed the hope that recent British disclosures of its vestments to develop the prosperity of the Protectorates does not mean the British are "digging in."

Raising the issue again when addressing the Orange Free State.

**MALAN'S GAME**  
Officials of the British High Commission in South Africa responsible for the administration of the three territories have noted without comment the South African Prime Minister's resurrection of the Protectorates issue. They are awaiting his next move.

One English-speaking anti-Government newspaper believes that Dr Malan is intentionally placing Britain in an invidious position of having to honour her trust without wishing to offend South Africa. One day South Africa should have over the Protectorates but the time is not ripe now, this newspaper added.

Other government opponents see Dr Malan's methods as unlikely to be the best way of securing incorporation. And if the five year "ultimatum" expires without any result, the question is asked whether South Africa will "march in" or close her borders.

## NIXON DECISION TO VISIT IRAN ON WORLD TOUR

Tokyo, Nov. 15. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon announced today he will visit Iran at the request of President Eisenhower.

He will stop in Iran on his way back to the United States on his 10-week round-the-world goodwill tour. No exact dates for the Iran visit have been set, but Mr Nixon probably will arrive there about December 9 or 10.

He is expected to stay for two or three days, and the added visit will delay his return to Washington until about December 14 instead of the December 11 previously announced.

Mr Nixon stressed in announcing the Iran visit: "I am going to Iran at the request of President Eisenhower and I will bring with me the friendship and respect of the American people who share with the President and myself a deep concern for the well-being of Iran."

Mr Nixon added, "Although my original itinerary still crowded one, left no margin for additional stopovers en route through South Asia and the Middle East, I now find much to my pleasure that I will be able to make a brief visit to Iran as I return to the United States."

The Vice-President made the Iran announcement only a few hours after arriving in Tokyo for an enthusiastic greeting that saw the largest crowd of his tour cheering him from the curbsides.

He was briefed for more than two hours after his arrival here on Sunday afternoon from Seoul by the U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Mr John Allison, and U.S. military leaders.

Mr Nixon said in announcing the Iran visit: "I have heard of the courageous way in which the Shah and the Prime Minister are acting to solve the difficult problems which still exist, and particularly of their eagerness to promote nationwide participation in a programme aimed at permanent progress and stability."

The Vice-President said, "The opportunity to meet and talk with the Shah and the Prime Minister is an experience that I look forward to with anticipation."

Mr Nixon's proposed visit to Iran has been a matter of much public speculation since he launched his unprecedented goodwill tour on October 5. Some observers had doubted, however, that the visit to the tricky political territory would be included in his tour.

The announcement of the visit made no mention of the current trial of ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh. Nor did it give any indication of what, if any, position Mr Nixon might take should the trial be brought out for discussion during his stop in Iran.

The visit to Iran was the second to be added to Mr Nixon's already crowded schedule since he left the U.S. While in Formosa, he announced that he would add a brief stopover in Okinawa. The Okinawa stop was added on the advice of Mr Nixon's military aides. The Vice-President will visit Okinawa on his way from Tokyo to Manila. (United Press.)

## Repatriation Of Japanese From Russia

Tokyo, Nov. 16. A total of 1,274 Japanese will be repatriated to Japan by the Soviet Government shortly, according to an official telegram received by the Tokyo main office of the Japan Red Cross Society on Sunday morning from the Japanese Red Cross delegation now negotiating in Moscow on the repatriation of Japanese war criminals and detained civilians.

Kyodo News Agency reported that the telegram said 614 Japanese have already arrived at Nakhodka during embarkation. Another 1,247 Japanese war criminals will be returned home as soon as they have served the remainder of their prison terms in Russia, the telegram stated. The first batch of repatriates is expected to come from the end of the year, it was believed. (Reuters.)

## Swinton In Delhi

New Delhi, Nov. 15. Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived this afternoon from Calcutta. He will meet Mr Nehru, the Prime Minister, on Monday. (Reuters.)

## Fasted 30 Days

Wiesbaden, Nov. 15. A professional faster today established a new world record by going without food for 80 days and five hours, the West German agency, DPA, reported. The man, who uses the stage name of Heros, lost about 65 pounds weight and is running a high fever but feels fairly well at the end of his record performance. (Reuters.)

## Conditions Outlined

Melbourne, Nov. 15. Australia would review its sentences on Japanese war criminals only if the international machinery for reviewing the penalties was invoked, the External Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Casey, said tonight.

Mr Casey was commenting on the reported statement by Tokyo's special envoy on war criminals, Mr Yutaka Tsuchida, in London that Britain had promised to review her sentences on 100 war criminals.

Mr Casey said that regular international machinery, which could be invoked at any time, existed for reviewing the sentences. If that machinery was invoked, Australia would consider any case put forward. (Reuters.)

## HARRY ODELL presents LISA CZOBEL



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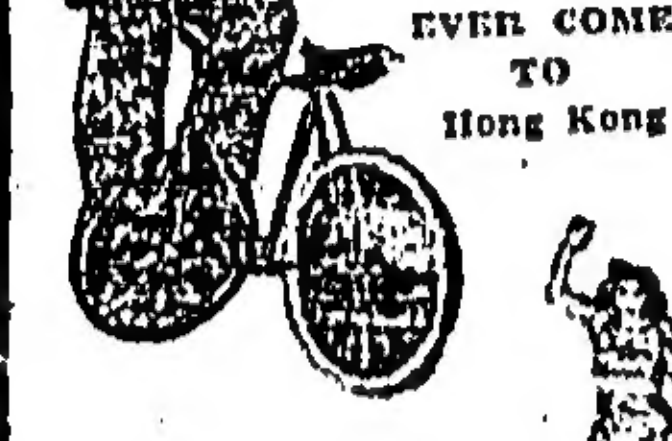
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# Why Blame Bevan For Being Ambitious?

WHY do men enter politics? Sense of duty, love of power, vaulting ambition, honour and glory?

No easy answer can be given, nor has the answer been the same at all times in our history.

In the Tudor and Stuart period politics was the gateway not only to power and honour but also to wealth.

The Cecils, the Russells, the Cavendishes, owed their stately homes and broad acres to the enormous perquisites of office in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The same motive continued to be powerful in the 18th century. Henry Fox, the first Lord Holland, became a millionaire on the proceeds of his post as Paymaster-General in the Seven Years War. By the standards of the day, such an achievement was perfectly legitimate and excited no censure.

Yet at about this time a change was in the air. The younger Pitt was Prime Minister for 20 years, and died encumbered with debts, which a grateful nation paid.

By the beginning of the 19th century it is safe to say that financial gain had ceased to be a motive altogether. For more than a century this has remained true. The result has been a political system of uniquely fine quality, but with no real parallel outside these islands.

## Not poor

It was no doubt made possible at least in part because the class from which our political leaders were drawn enjoyed substantial inherited wealth.

The average 19th century Prime Minister was not poor. Grey, Melbourne, Palmerston, Gladstone, Salisbury all had more than £10,000 a year of their own.

Peel, Derby, and Rosebery had incomes round about the £100,000 mark. Moreover the tradition as so often in politics (contrary to the Marxist doctrine), rustled the economic conditions that created it.

Although politicians are no longer necessarily, or even normally, men of independent means, financial scandals like the Marconi affair or the events that led to the Lynskey inquiry have been happily rare aberrations.

The motive which now impelled politicians was ambition. Mixed with it has been patriotism and devotion to duty, elements which will always, one hopes, be conspicuous in the world of politics. But ambition, the desire to reach the highest post, to secure what the late Lord Birkenhead described as "the glittering prizes" was regarded as a laudable and

His bid for the deputy leadership of the Parliamentary Socialist Party has failed. Result of the contest just announced shows Mr Herbert Morrison the winner by 181 votes to 76. But an MP should not be criticised because he tries to get to the top...

By ROBERT BLAKE

worthy, in a sense which has perhaps changed in the last 20 or 30 years.

When Lord Melbourne was offered the Premiership in 1834 he told his secretary that it was "a damned bore," and he was half inclined to refuse.

"Why, damn it," cried the secretary, "such a position was never occupied by any Greek or Roman, and if it only lasts two months it is worth while to have been Prime Minister of England." Melbourne accepted.

"I have climbed to the top of the greasy pole at last," triumphantly wrote Disraeli when in 1868 after a lifetime of extraordinary vicissitudes he became Prime Minister. One cannot so easily imagine Mr. Asquith waiting or even thinking in similar terms in 1945.

Today there has been something of a change—at all events in the outward admission of such aims and ambitions.

It may of course be hypocrisy which causes most politicians to deny any suggestion that they seek the highest post and to accept office with an unconvincing display of gentlemanly reluctance. But if it be true that hypocrisy is the heritage paid by politicians to virtue, then presumably this change of behaviour corresponds to some real change of attitude.

## He was surprised

At least one politician even today has never concealed his ambition to reach the Premiership, and it is doubtful whether this fact has done him any good.

It is interesting to compare Mr. Asquith Bevan's bid for the deputy leadership of the Socialist Party with events which took place 42 years ago in the Conservative Party.

Then Bonar Law, with prospects of success quite as remote as those of Mr. Bevan had his name put forward for the leadership of the party in succession to Arthur Balfour. By a strange and unpredictable series of accidents he was elected leader to his own surprise, even alarm. Bonar Law never concealed his intense ambition to rise to the top. Yet—and here lies the significance of the contrast—no one regarded that fact as an

way to be deplored. On the contrary, even his defeated rivals considered such ambition as laudable in itself.

It is very doubtful whether Mr. Asquith Bevan, and the great majority of orthodox Socialists view Mr. Bevan's conduct in the same light.

The change is to be regretted. It is one thing to ensure political integrity, quite another to regard political ambition as illegitimately pursued as reprehensible.

One can deplore Mr. Bevan's political opinions without condemning him for the mere fact of being ambitious.

Already the conditions of an MP's life are such as to drive away far too many excellent persons. If, on top of the expense, the long hours, the discipline, the abuse, MPs are to be told that political ambition is illegitimately pursued, the political life of this country will become the poorer.

It will be a sad day if ever the ambition to scale the heights yields to a torpid desire to enjoy the elements of the foothills.

## Sir Winston Churchill's Sixth and Last Book of World War II Memoirs

# THE ALLIED CAPTURE OF CAEN

In Chapter II of his new work, "Triumph And Tragedy," our great wartime Prime Minister describes the fierce struggle for possession of the pivotal town, and the important events following its liberation.

THE bocage which covers much of Normandy consists of a multitude of small fields divided by banks, with ditches and very high hedges. Artillery support for an attack is thus hindered by lack of good observation and it was extremely difficult to use tanks. It was infantry fighting all the way, with every little field a potential strong point. Nevertheless good progress was made, except for protracted failure to capture Caen.

This small but famous town was to be the scene of bitter struggles over many days. To us it was important, because, apart from the fact that there was good ground to the east for constructing airstrips, it was the hinge on which our

whole plan turned. Montgomery's intention was to make a great left wheel by the American forces, with Caen as their left-hand pivot.

It was equally important for the Germans. If their lines were pierced there, the whole of their Seventh Army would be forced south-eastwards towards the Loire, opening a gap between it and the Fifteenth Army in the north. The way to Paris would then be open. Thus in the following weeks Caen became the scene of ceaseless attacks and the most stubborn defence, drawing towards it a great part of the German divisions, and especially their armour. This was a help as well as a hindrance.

The Germans, though the reserve divisions of their Fifteenth Army were still held intact north of the Seine, had of course been reinforced from elsewhere, and by June 12 twelve divisions were in action four of them Panzers. This was less than we had expected. The tremendous air offensive had hampered all the enemy's communications. Every bridge across the Seine below Paris and the principal bridges across the river Loire were by now destroyed.

MOST of the reinforcing troops had to use the roads and railways running through the gap between Paris and Orléans, and were subjected to continuous and damaging attacks by day and night from our air forces. A German report of July 8 said, "From Paris to the west and south-west all rail communications are broken."

Not only were the enemy unable to reinforce quickly, but their divisions arrived piecemeal, short of equipment, and fatigued by long night marches, and they were thrown into the line as they came. The German command had no chance to form a powerful well-concentrated counter-offensive.

By June 11 the Allies had formed a continuous front inland, and our fighters were operating from half a dozen forward airstrips. The next task was to secure a lodgment area big enough to hold sufficient forces for the decisive breakthrough. The Americans thrust westward across the Cherbourg peninsula towards Barneville, on the western coast, which they reached on June 17. Simultaneously they advanced northward, and after sharp fighting stood before the outer defences of Cherbourg on the 22nd.

The enemy resisted stoutly till the 26th in order to carry out demolitions. These were so thorough that heavy loads could not be brought in through the port till the end of August.

BEYOND the battlefield other events influenced the future. On the night of June 12-13 the first flying bombs fell on London. They were launched in Northern France from places remote from our landed armies. Their early conquest would bring relief to civil population, once again under bombardment. Part of the Strategic Air Force renewed attacks on these sites, but there could of course be no question of distorting the land battle on

this account. As I said in Parliament, the people at home could feel they were sharing the perils of their soldiers.

On June 17, at Margival, near Soissons, Hitler held a conference with Rundstedt and Rommel. His two generals pressed on him strongly the folly of bleeding the German Army to death in Normandy. They urged that, before it was destroyed, the Seventh Army should make an orderly withdrawal to the Seine, where, together with the Fifteenth Army, it could fight a defensive but mobile battle with at least some hope of success.

But Hitler would not agree. He said that Russia and Italy, he demanded that, no ground should be given up and all should fight where they stood. The generals were of course right. Hitler's method of fighting to the death on all fronts at once lacked the important element of selection.

IN the battle area along the coast our consolidation was making headway. Bombarding ships of all types, including battle-ships, continued to support the armies on shore, particularly in the eastern sector, where the enemy concentrated the bulk of his armour and where his batteries were most troublesome. U-boats and light surface vessels tried to attack, though with little success, but sea mines which were mostly laid by aircraft, took a serious toll of Allied shipping and delayed our build-up.

Across the beaches progress was good. In the first six days 326,000 men, 54,000 vehicles, and 104,000 tons of stores were landed. In spite of serious losses among landing-craft an immense supply organisation was rapidly taking shape. An average of more than 200 vessels and craft of all types was arriving daily with supplies.

BY June 10 the two "Mulberry" harbours, one at Arromanches, the other 10 miles farther west in the American sector, were making good progress. "Pluto," the submarine pipe-line, was also well advanced. But then a four-day gale began which almost entirely prevented the landing of men and material, and did great damage to the newly sunk breakwaters. Many floating bombardments which were not designed for such conditions broke from their moorings and crashed into other breakwaters and the anchored shipping.

The harbour in the American sector was ruined, and its serviceable parts were used to repair Arromanches. This gale, the like of which had not been known in June for 40 years, was a severe misfortune. We were already behind our programme of unloading. The break-out was equally delayed, and on June 23 we stood only on the line we had prescribed for the 11th.

In the last week of June the British established a bridgehead across the river Orne south of Caen. Efforts to extend it southward and eastward across the river Orne were repelled. The southern sector of the British front was twice attacked by several Panzer divisions. In violent conflicts the Germans were severely defeated, with heavy losses from our air and powerful artillery.

It was now our turn to strike, and on July 8 a strong attack on Caen was launched from the north and north-west. The first of the tactical bombardments by heavy bombers, which henceforward were a marked feature, prepared the way. Royal Air Force heavy bombers dropped more than 2,000 tons on the German defences, and at dawn British infantry, hampered unavailably by the bombardment and the rubble of fallen buildings, made good progress. By July 10 all of Caen on our side of the river was gained and I could say to Montgomery, "Many congratulations on your capture of Caen."

SMUTS, who had now returned to South Africa, sent a pleasant and suggestive telegram. 10 July, 44.

In view of the spectacular Russian advance, and of the capture of Caen, which forms a welcome pendant, the Germans cannot say things are now developing, face both fronts. They will soon have to decide whether to throw their main weight against the attack from the east or that from the west. Knowing what to expect from a Russian invasion it is likely that they will decide for concentrating on the Russian front. This will help to ease our task in the west.

Author's italics. Stalin who followed our fortunes with daily attention, also sent his congratulations on the occasion of the splendid new victory of the British forces in the liberation of the town of Caen.

By the middle of July, 30 Allied divisions were ashore. Half were American and half British and Canadian. Against these the Germans had gathered 27 divisions, 16 of them Panzers, and General Eisenhower estimated their fighting value as no higher than 16 divisions.

An important event now occurred. On July 17 Rommel was severely wounded. His car was attacked by our low-flying fighters, and he was carried to hospital in what was thought a dying condition. He made a wonderful recovery, in time to meet his death later on at Hitler's orders. In early July also Rundstedt was replaced in the over-all command of the Western Front by von Kluge, a general who had won distinction in Russia.

MONTGOMERY's general offensive, planned for July 18, now approached. "God with you," I said. He replied, "Thank you for your message. General conditions for big attack tomorrow now very favourable as main enemy weight has moved to west of Orne, as was intended, to oppose my attacks in Evrecy area, and these attacks will be continued today and tonight. For complete success tomorrow good flying weather essential. Am determined to lose the armoured divisions."

I was fascinated to see the D.U.K.W.s (amphibious vehicles) swimming through the harbour, waddling ashore, and then hurrying up the hill to the great dump where the lorries were waiting to take their supplies to the various units. Upon the wonderful efficiency of this system, now yielding results far greater than we had ever planned, depended the hope of a speedy and victorious action.

tomorrow if in any way possible, and will delay zero hour up to 3 p.m. if necessary. The British Army attacked with three corps, with the aim of enlarging their bridgeheads and carrying them well beyond the river Orne. The operation was preceded by an even greater bombardment by the Allied Air Force was totally prevented from interfering. Good progress was made to the east of Caen, until clouded skies began to hamper our planes and led to a week's delay in launching the break-out from the American sector.

I thought this was an opportunity to visit Cherbourg and to spend a few days in the "Mulberry" harbour. On July 20 I flew direct in an American Army Dakota to their landing-ground on the Cherbourg peninsula, and was taken all round the harbour by the United States' commander. Here I saw for the first time a flying bomb launching-point. It was a very elaborate affair.

I was shocked at the damage the Germans had done to the town, and shared the grief and disappointment at the inevitable delay in getting the port to work. The basins of the harbour were thickly sown with contact mines. A handful of devoted British divers went at work day and night disconnecting them at their mortal peril. Warm tributes were paid to them by their American comrades.

AFTER a long and dangerous drive to the United States beach-head known as Utah Beach I went aboard a British motor torpedo-boat, and thence had a rough passage to Arromanches. As one gets older sea-sickness retreats. I did not succumb, but slept soundly till we were in the calm waters of our synthetic lagoon.

I went aboard the cruiser Enterprise, where I remained for three days, making myself thoroughly acquainted with the whole working of the harbour, on which all the armies now almost entirely depended, and at the same time transacting my London business. The nights were very noisy, there being repeated raids by single aircraft, and more numerous alarms. By day I studied the whole process of the landing of supplies and troops, both at the piers, in which I had so long been interested, and on the beaches.

On one occasion six tank-landing craft came to the beach in line. When their crews grounded their drawbridges fell forward and out came the tanks, three or four from each, and splashed ashore. In less than eight minutes by stop-watch the tanks stood in column of route on the high-road ready to move into action. This was an impressive performance, and which had now been achieved.

I was fascinated to see the D.U.K.W.s (amphibious vehicles) swimming through the harbour, waddling ashore, and then hurrying up the hill to the great dump where the lorries were waiting to take their supplies to the various units. Upon the wonderful efficiency of this system, now yielding results far greater than we had ever planned, depended the hope of a speedy and victorious action.

On the first night when I visited the wardroom the officers were singing songs. At the end they sang the chorus of "Rule, Britannia." I asked them what were the words. Nobody knew them. So I recited some of Thomson's noble lines myself, and for the benefit and instruction of the reader (if he needs any) I reprint them here: The nations not so blest as thee Must in their turn to tyrants fall;

While thou shalt flourish-great and free, The dread and envy of them all. The Muse still, with freedom found, Shall to thy happy coasts repair; Blest Isle, with matchless beauty crowned, And manly hearts to guard the fair.

ON my last day at Arromanches I visited Montgomery's headquarters, a few miles inland. The Commander-in-Chief was in the best of spirits on the eve of his largest operation, which he explained to me in all detail. He took me into the ruins of Caen and across the river, and we also visited other parts of the British front. Then he placed at my disposal his captured Storch aeroplane, and the Air Commander himself piloted me all over the British positions.

This aircraft could land at a pinch almost anywhere, and consequently one could fly at a few hundred feet from the ground, gaining a far better view and knowledge of the scene than by any other method. I also visited several of the air stations, and said a few words to gatherings of officers and men. Finally I went to the field hospital, where, though it was a quiet day, a trickle of casualties was coming in.

One poor man was to have a serious operation, and was actually on the table about to take the anaesthetic. I was slipping away when he said he wanted me. He smiled wanly and kissed my hand. I was deeply moved, and very glad to learn later on that the operation had been entirely successful.

I flew back home that evening, July 23, and arrived before dark. To Capt. Hickling, the naval officer in charge of Arromanches, I paid the tribute that was due.

25 July, 44. I send you and all under your command my warmest congratulations on the splendid work that has been done at Arromanches. This miraculous port has played, and will continue to play, a most important part in the liberation of Europe. I hope to pay you another visit before long.

The above message should be promulgated to all concerned in such a way that it does not become known to the enemy, who are as yet ignorant of the capacity and potentialities of "Arromanches." They wanted to call the harbour "Port Churchill." But this for various reasons I forbade. (Continued Tomorrow) (World Copyright reserved. Reproduction even partially, in any language, strictly prohibited.)

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## By "SNOOPER"

The nine committee members would include one from South America, one from Central America, one from North America, four from Europe and two to be elected at large by the Congress, but coming one from Africa and one from Asia.—United Press.

By "PAK" LO

Brentnley, Robertson, Gibb,  
Valentine, Blythe, Standish,  
Nixon, Forster, Bell, Peck,  
Fairbrother Richards, Hudson,  
Williams.

Witnesses to be called include Jeppson himself, the Mayor of Naples, Signor Achille Lauro, and the President of the National Monarchist Party. In addition, the trainer of the Naples team will give evidence.



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"PATROCLUS" Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow 5th Dec.		6th Dec.
"ANTIOCHUS" Liverpool & Glasgow 13th Dec.		14th Dec.
"CYCLOPS" Liverpool & Dublin 23rd Dec.		24th Dec.

Sails from Europe

Sails from Europe	Arrives
G. "PATROCLUS" Liverpool 17th Nov.	17th Nov.
G. "ANTIOCHUS" do 24th Nov.	24th Nov.
G. "CYCLOPS" do 30th Nov.	30th Nov.
G. "AUTOLYCUS" do 8th Dec.	8th Dec.
G. "PERSEUS" 7th Nov. 13th Nov.	14th Dec.
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G. "ANTYANAX" 3rd Dec.	7th Jan.

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Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load &amp; discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC &amp; PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

S. H. N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"BENARES" Sailed 14th Dec.		14th Dec.
"AJAX" do 14th Dec.		14th Dec.
"HAIANAN" do 14th Dec.		14th Dec.
"AGAMEMNON" do 2nd Dec.		31st Dec.
"DONA AURORA" 15th Nov. 17th Dec.		5th Jan.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES &amp; CRISTOBAL.

Loads	Sails
"TELEMACHUS" 19th Nov.	20th Nov.
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Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central &amp; South American ports on through bills of lading.

## Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 7:00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7:15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Manila/Batavia	(DC-4) 6:30 a.m. Tue. Fri.	3:45 p.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11:00 a.m. Wed.	5:00 p.m. Thu.
HK/Manila/Batavia	(DC-4) 10:00 a.m. Wed.	2:45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11:00 a.m. Sat.	4:30 p.m. Sun.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

for particulars please apply to:

Butterfield &amp; Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 3033/8

Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25875, 32144, 24878

## CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG

PUBLISHED DAILY

(AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy.

Saturdays 30 cents

Subscription: \$6.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$2.00

per month. U.K. 4/6. India 3/6. Australia 4/6.

and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the

Editor, business communications and

advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2511 (4 Lines).

Kowloon Office:

Salisbury Road,

Telephone: 52418.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

hold, and all goods remaining

unloaded after the 15th November,

1953 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 25th Novem-

ber, or they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

RODWEI &amp; COMPANY LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong 14th November, 1953.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

Space for commercial

advertising should be

booked not later than

noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA

MORNING POST and the

CHINA MAIL, 48 hours

before date of publication.

Special Announcements

and Classified Advertis-

ments as usual.

FOR SALE

AIRMAIL WRITING PADS, 52

Scribbling Pads, three sizes, 30, 50

cents and \$1.00 "S. C. M. Post."

Messageries Maritimes

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building. Tel: 26651.

The new air-conditioned vessel fitted with

anti-rolling stabilizers

t.v. "CAMBODGE"

sails

on November 23rd for Yokohama &amp; Kobe

on December 4th for Marseilles via Manila

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES FOR

NIPPON KAISEN KAISHA

M.V. "AKITA MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 15th November, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining unloaded after the 15th November, 1953 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 25th Novem-

ber, or they will not be

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Scribbling Pads, three sizes, 30, 50

cents and \$1.00 "S. C. M. Post."

## Western Germany To Revive Pre-War Airline

Bohn, Nov. 15.

Training of crews is to begin shortly for the new Lufthansa, West Germany's revival of the German civil airline which was founded in 1926.

The course, a theoretical one for former Lufthansa men who are now nearly 40 years old, will last eight months, to be followed by flight training abroad, possibly in the United States.

Lufthansa, a Government-backed company preparing for the day when the occupation powers give West Germany the right to fly her own planes, is working on the assumption that this will happen not later than the Summer of next year.

The old Lufthansa, had about 160 planes, operating all over the world, but the new airline will begin with only four Super-constellations for North Atlantic flights and four Convair-340's for inter-European routes.

Flights to and from South America and other parts of the world are not planned for several years.

Lufthansa officials are watching with great interest Britain's progress in jet aviation.

Although not wanting to buy present types of British jets, the officials are keenly interested in progress on the Comet-3 and the Bristol Britannia, both long-range jets suited for trans-Atlantic flights.

Lufthansa today employs about 90 persons. It is responsible for all the preparations necessary for the new Lufthansa to begin effective work the moment the occupation powers permit.

A MONOPOLY

About 30 foreign airline companies are now flying into and across West Germany. They brought in and took out about 200,000 persons in 1950, one-fourth of them Germans.

The total rose to 280,000 in 1951 and to 300,000 about a third of them Germans, in 1952.

This shows that Germany again represents a sizable asset in international aviation, but instead of earning us money it costs us precious foreign

## Advertisement Offers 12 Banks For Sale

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 15.

A prominent investment broker caused a stir in Brazilian financial circles here with full-page advertisements in São Paulo newspapers offering 12 banks for sale.

The banks were not named but certain financial details were given.

One bank was stated to be short of ready cash and that its credits of 5,000,000 cruzeiros (\$96,000 sterling) included a bill for 2,000,000 cruzeiros (\$39,000 sterling) "which is likely to be settled with some delay."

Most of the other banks appeared to be in better financial shape.

Some Brazilian bankers called the advertisement "a publicity stunt" to draw attention to the broker.—China Mail Special.

## P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves Hongkong	Due Hongkong
"CANTON" 15th October	10th November	
"CARTHAGE" 12th November	10th December	
"CORFU" 10th December	11th January	
"CHUSAN" 18th December	18th January	

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang &amp; Singapore

Leaves Hongkong Due London

10th November 20th December

10th November 10th January

10th December 15th February

31st January 1st March

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said &amp; London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Sails For

"SHILLONG" 15th December Singapore, Penang, Port

Swettenham, Aden, Port Said, Genoa,

Marseilles, Liverpool, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam &amp; Hamburg.

With liberty to call at Delawan before or after Straits

Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk.

Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANTHA" In Port from Calcutta, Rangoon

Sails 16th Nov. for Japan

"ANKING" sails 22nd Nov. for Singapore, Penang,

Rangoon &amp; Calcutta

"WARLA" due 6th Dec. from Japan

sails 7th Dec. for Singapore, Rangoon &amp; Calcutta

"SANTHA" due 7th Dec. from Japan

sails 8th Dec. for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon &amp; Calcutta

P. &amp; O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORDIA" due 26th Nov. from Japan

sails 27th Nov. for Singapore, Colombo,

Bombay, Karachi, Khor-

matlah, Basrah, direct

Other Gulf Ports via

Bombay

"ORNA" due 20th Nov. from P. Gulf, Karachi,

sails 27th Nov. for Japan

"OZARDA" due 6th Dec. from Japan

sails 7th Dec. for Singapore, Colombo,

Bombay &amp; Karachi

also P. Gulf Ports via

Bombay

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or

off the route &amp; the route &amp; sailing are subject

to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

OF HONG KONG LTD.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

## EVERETT LINES

### EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"NOREVERETT"

Arrives Nov. 26 from Singapore.

Sails Nov. 27 for Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives Dec. 2 from Manila

Sails Dec. 3 for Singapore, Penang,

Rangoon &amp; Calcutta

(Accepting cargo for transshipment

Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

### EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"LAO"

In Port Loading

Sails Nov. 17 for Singapore, Port Swetten-

ham, Madras, Colombo,

Bombay, Karachi, Khor-

matlah, Basrah &amp; Bahrain.

"STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives Nov. 19 from Singapore.

Sails Nov. 20 for Inchon, Pusan, Kobe &amp;

Yokohama.

"THAI"

Arrives Nov. 26 from Sandakan.

Sails Nov. 27 for Okinawa, Kobe &amp;

Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment

Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

(Incorporated in the Republic of Panama

With Limited Liability)

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

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## FERD'NAND

It Could Happen!

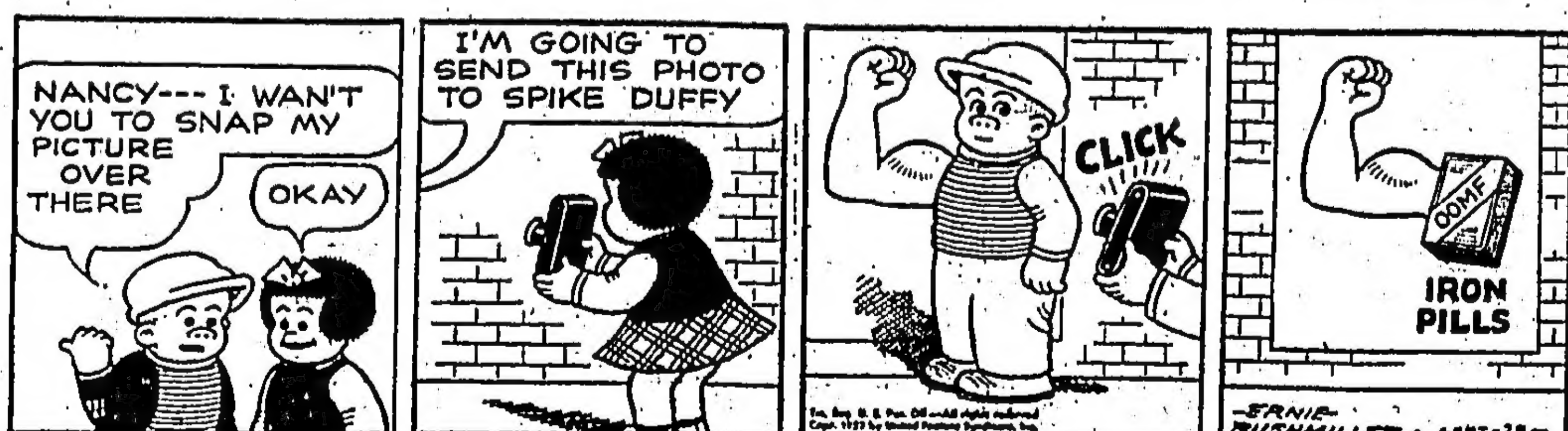
By Mik



## NANCY

Pictures Don't Lie?

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



## Leakage

### Of Secret Information

Colombo, Nov. 15.

Government secrets are leaking out to foreign governments. An authoritative source said today that the Ceylon Government is greatly perturbed by reports that Government servants were wittingly or unwittingly supplying official information without authorization to the diplomatic representatives of some foreign governments here. The source said the method employed by personnel of some foreign missions to obtain the information they needed was to invite Ceylon officials to private parties where liquor and cocktails were served and in the course of conversation to elicit the information required.

Some documents relating to internal affairs of Ceylon were reported to reach some foreign missions through the same channels.

Some foreign diplomatic personnel in Ceylon, according to the source, make it a practice to cultivate personal contacts with Government officials who deal in special fields.—United Press.

### Return Plane To Tito

Rome, Nov. 15.

The Italian news agency, Ansa, reported tonight that a Yugoslav Thunderbolt 11 fighter, which had landed at Aviano, north-east Italy, on September 12, had been disarmed and handed back to Yugoslavia.

Ansa said that the pilot, Lieut. Nicol K. Jazek of the Yugoslav Air Force, had deserted to Italy aboard his plane. The Thunderbolt was escorted to the Yugoslav border by two Italian aircraft.—France Press.

...this situation calls for a

# San Miguel









SHEAFFER'S  
Skrip

## Drummond Murder: Police To Reconstruct Crime

Digne, France, Nov. 15.

French police late tonight revealed that new developments in the 15-month-old mystery surrounding the brutal murder of British scientist, Sir Jack Drummond, his wife and daughter, whose bodies were found near the Grand Terre farm of the Dominici family here in August, 1952, will be brought to light when the self-confessed slayer of the British holiday-makers, Gaston Dominici, his two sons and all members of the Dominici family will face a reconstruction of the crime.

Seventy-year-old Gaston Dominici, implicated by his two sons, Gustave and Clovis, yesterday confessed to the murders after denying his guilt for several days. Police believed that a sexual obsession was behind the crime which led to the shocking deaths of Sir Jack and his wife, and his daughter, who was brutally clubbed to death with the murder weapon.

Today, the two brothers, Gustave and Clovis, were released by the police after they had confessed with their father, Gaston. The brothers had been in police custody for three days.

Both sons had pointed the guilt at their father and, later, the father confessed to the three murders.

## FELT GAY, SO THREW STONES

Two airmen of the Royal Air Force, Sai Wan, New Territories, who said they felt gay because they would be leaving for England tomorrow, threw stones at office windows in King's Road early today.

This morning, they appeared before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central on two charges of causing malicious damage and were each fined \$30 and ordered to pay \$10 compensation.

They were SAC J. Manwarling, 20, and SAC R.T. Chamblin, 20.

Mr. Howell told the Court that at 2.30 a.m. an Indian watchman of the Wing Tai Godown was awakened and saw the accused throwing stones at the windows of the godown. The accused then went to the Registration of Persons Office and damaged two window panes with stones. They were later arrested and taken to the Police Station.

Insp. Howell said the accused were feeling happy as they were going to sail for the United Kingdom tomorrow morning. They were not under the influence of drinks, Insp. Howell said.

Accused's superior officer, P/Lt R. Blau told the Court that the accused had been in the service for three years and their conduct was very good.

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## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"This fellow finally quit smoking—now if he'd just lay off the crossword puzzles, he might get somewhere!"

## Appeal Withdrawn From Full Court

An appeal against a decision of Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Judge of the Victoria District Court in awarding a counter-claim for \$2,367.50 in favour of the respondent was, on application, withdrawn by the Full Court comprising Mr Justice T. J. Gould, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr Justice C. W. Reece, Puisne Judge, this morning. No order as to costs was made.

Mr Patrick Yu who appeared for the appellant, Kui Lap-ah, of 23 Ice House Street, on the instruction of Mr S. Ng Quinn, informed the Court that the case had been settled out of Court and he was instructed to apply for leave to withdraw the appeal without asking for an order as to costs.

Counsel told Mr Justice Gould that agreement as to terms was reached last Friday although negotiations had been going on for a long time, and they had been unofficially informed that there was to be a settlement.

Kui's claim against the respondent, Foo Pui-suk, of 373 King's Road, before Mr Blair-Kerr was a claim for a cash cheque for \$3,500 which was dishonoured and notice of such dishonour had been given to respondent. By consent judgment was given for the appellant to respondent on his counter-claim for \$2,367.50.

In his statement of defence, Foo stated that appellant had been two sums of \$2,000 and \$3,500 on March 16 and March 20, 1953, at a certain rate of interest.

CHEQUES EXCHANGED  
Respondent gave appellant two post-dated cheques for these amounts. On April 15, 1953, respondent paid \$1,000 to appellant and received back the cheque for \$2,000 in exchange for another cheque for \$1,000. Respondent gave appellant as security jade articles to the value of \$5,800.

In his counter-claim, Foo claimed \$2,367.50 as the appellant was only entitled to \$4,500. Appellant had received from respondent \$1,067.50 together with the jade to the value of \$5,800.

The appeal this morning was against Mr Blair-Kerr's judgment insofar as the counter-claim was concerned. The grounds of the appeal were (a) that the counter-claim exceeded the statutory limit of \$5,000 and the Trial Judge had no jurisdiction to entertain the same; and (b) that the Trial Judge was wrong in giving judgment for the counter-claim in any event.

The respondent was not in Court and was not represented by Counsel.

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## The King Case: Mr Silva Continues His Submission

Hearing was resumed before Mr Poon Yan-hoi in the Supreme Court building this morning of the case against J. J. O. King, a former Director of George Falconer and Co., Ltd. of Union Building, who is facing a charge of fraudulent conversion, after an adjournment of two weeks.

Mr M. A. da Silva, who is representing King, continued with his submissions of no case to answer on behalf of the defendant. Today's hearing is the tenth day of his submission.

James Joseph Osbourne, a merchant of 20 Bragan Circle, is accused of having taken \$9,305.94 for the use of his wife, Margaret, on November 17, 1950, whilst a Director of Falconer's.

Mr d'Almada, and Mr Clifford are both for the Prosecution, instructed by Hastings and Company.

Continuing with his submissions, Mr Silva said: "At the last hearing I made it clear that a secret commission, not being at law a crime, was created as a criminal offence by statute for the Prevention of Corruption Act 1906. I would like to make it clear again that the rule is you must charge under the statute which creates the offence of fraudulent conversion and not under Section 32 of the Larceny Ordinance. You cannot say Section 32 is repealed by a second birth secret commission as a crime of fraudulent conversion."

"There is another strong overwhelming reason, apart from this first point, which makes it impossible for a secret commission to be fraudulent conversion. I had previously briefed Counsel on this point, but I will give you direct authorities. The point I touched on was this: a commission comes from the property of the seller (Holden) and is not therefore the property of the buyer (Falconer's), therefore there cannot be a charge of fraudulent conversion of Falconer's property. The direct authorities on this point, both in text books and the cases, use slightly different words 'debt and trust monies', that is to say these authorities say that if this \$400 (the sum involved in the charge) is deemed trust monies held by King as trustee for Falconer's, then it remains Falconer's property, capable of being fraudulently converted, but if on the other hand the \$400 is deemed to be a debt due by King to Falconer's, it is not Falconer's property and there can never be any question of fraudulent conversion. Wherefore when I produce the authorities which say that a secret commission creates a debt due by King to Falconer's and that a secret commission is not deemed trust monies I would then have made my point that a secret commission cannot be the subject matter of this charge."

CITES AUTHORITY  
Mr Silva then cited his first authority, from Kenny's New Edition, page 268, paragraph 324, which said "in such a position a servant may hold property recognised as such in equity but not in law, and which, if it is to be knowledge, puts him under a very clear moral obligation."

Mr Silva said this meant there must be a form of express trust applying to the monies held by the servant or agent. He went on to quote from the same authority page 271, paragraph 329, which said "there must always be a fiduciary element in the transaction in which the offender obtained the property and where only a debt is contracted there can be no criminal liability under Section 20."

Mr Silva said Section 20 was equivalent to Section 32 of the Hongkong Larceny Ordinance. Continuing, he said "If this \$400 is a debt and not trust monies, there is no fraudulent conversion. We have next to consider this: does a secret commission earned by the agent (King) make the commission trust monies of the principal (Falconer's), and therefore Falconer's property, or does it make the commission a debt due by the agent to the principal?"

CREATES A DEBT  
After citing a number of other authorities in support of his argument, Mr Silva went on: "Therefore, on these authorities a secret commission creates a debt and not trust monies, and in the words of Kenny's, there can be no fraudulent conversion. If the probable inference is that the \$400 is a secret commission, it must follow that it is a debt and not the property of Falconer's, and there is no case for the defendant to answer on the charge of fraudulent conversion."

Going on to deal with a new point, Mr Silva said, "Falconer's had, in the civil court, claimed this \$400 as a secret commission, and therefore a secret commission, Falconer's cannot now, in your Court, be allowed to claim that it is not a secret commission but is their property, their trust monies. When Falconer's claimed this \$400 was a secret commission, on these authorities they were disclaiming that it was their property but a debt due by King to Falconer's. In order that the Crown can succeed in this Prosecution they must bring Falconer's into this Court and say 'never mind what I claimed in the civil jurisdiction, I now claim that it is not a secret commission and that it is trust monies, my property, and therefore there can be fraudulent conversion.' In other words, there is a complete repudiation of their claim in civil jurisdiction, and I pointed out they should not be allowed to do this because they would be approbating and reprobating."

"This assumption was made that Falconer's is claiming here both of two things (1) that this \$400 is not a secret commission but is their property and (2) that Falconer's did not authorise Jimmy King to pay this trust monies into Margaret King's account."

QUERIES ARISE  
"If you rule against my first point, that Falconer's cannot approbate and reprobate, and if you decide, although I do not think your Worship would be so foolish as to do so, that Falconer's can approbate in the civil jurisdiction and reprobate in the criminal jurisdiction, then these queries arise."

"Has Falconer's the limited company, reprobated in this criminal case? Has Falconer's, the limited company, come into this criminal case and claimed and proved (1) that this \$400 was trust monies and their property and (2) that in paying this trust monies into Margaret King's account, Jimmy King was doing it without authority?"

Saying that before he gave the answers he wished to consider whether it was necessary for Falconer's to do this or not, Mr Silva cited further authorities, and asked "What have the Prosecution asserted in this case? They have asserted the \$400 is Falconer's property. Therefore they must assert it was trust monies in Jimmy King's hands."

"For the time being, I will assume against myself that the authorisation given the other side to conduct this Prosecution is the kind of authorisation which permits Messrs Hastings and Company, Mr d'Almada and Mr Clifford to say they represent the Crown and not Falconer's, and on behalf of the Crown this team asserts that this \$400 is Falconer's property, and the Crown therefore, in the words of Kenny's, must establish by evidence that there exists this essential fact—that the \$400 is Falconer's property."

AN EXAMPLE  
"Let me quote you the simple example of the dactry of a watch. The hypothetical charge is largely of the watch, the property of A. The Crown calls A as a witness and by his evidence claims and proves the watch belongs to A and he did not consent to the sale of it. Similarly in a case of fraudulent conversion of A's property, the Crown calls A and claims in evidence and to prove the property is his, and to say also that it is not authorised by the particular use to which the defendant converted the property."

"A, in this case of ours, being a limited company and not an individual, how can the Crown obtain an authoritative claim from a limited company, by evidence, in this criminal case, that it was not a limited company, but being a limited company, how can they establish that in evidence?"

Mr Silva said that in order to answer that question it was

first necessary to go into the principles dealing with Company and Corporate bodies, and went on to cite further authorities.

The hearing is continuing.

## Prominent Residents Return

The P. & O. liner, the RMS Canton arrived here this morning from Southampton via the Suez with many Colony residents returning from leave in the United Kingdom.

Among them were Mrs A. C. Maxwell, wife of the Commissioner of Police, accompanied by her small daughter; Mrs G. M. Fernyhough, wife of Brigadier H. E. Fernyhough, DSC, ADC, Commander of 40th Division R.A., and baby son, Mrs G. Graham-Cumming, wife of Dr G. Graham-Cumming, Senior Health Officer, Medical Department; Mr A. Storr, Chief Manager of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., accompanied by his wife and two children; Mr C. S. Johnston, Manager of the Hongkong Tramways Ltd., and Mrs Johnston; Dr H. S. Rassin, Radiologist of the Medical Department, and Mrs Rassin; Mr R. B. Bell, Assistant Manager of the Taitok Dockyard and Engineering Co.; Mr K. J. Atwell, Senior Education Officer, Mrs Atwell and two children; Mr C. Cairns, Senior Marine Officer, and Mrs Cairns; Mr J. C. Charter, of the Public Works Department, Mrs Charter and two children; Mr H. J. Crutwell, Labour Officer; Mr C. R. M. Lawrence, Executive Officer of the Colonial Secretariat; Mr J. F. Macgregor, Director of Colbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd.

Returning to the Colony to visit their son were Mr and Mrs Francis (Frank) Brett, who retired from the Colony in May, 1952, after many years of residence here. Mr Brett was a Senior Marine Officer and a Major in the RHKDF when he retired after 40 years of service with the Government. Mr and Mrs Brett, who had been visiting Mr Brett's 81-year-old mother in England, will leave for Australia in two months to take up residence there.

Another well-known returning resident was Miss Lee Hei-man, founder of the St James Settlement in Wanchai, who has been studying social settlement and probation work in London and theology at the William Temple College, near Chester, for the last two and a half years. On board to welcome her back was the Rt. Rev. R.O. Hall, the Bishop of Hongkong.

Mr Brett's 81-year-old mother in England, will leave for Australia in two months to take up residence there.

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## From the Files 100 Years Ago

We insert a letter from Mr Cunningham, US Vice-Consul at Shanghai, along with the correspondence therein referred to between himself and the Commissioner of his country to China. To these we add the Circular which Liu, the Insurgent leader, has sent to the Consulate at Shanghai, and which Colonel Marshall states "bears on its face strong internal evidence of foreign authorship." The same idea occurred to ourselves upon a perusal of the document; and if such be the case, it is a most discreditable proceeding, which sooner or later must result upon its instigators. As to the allegations, we know nothing beyond what appears in the documents; but we are most disposed to believe the simple statement of a gentleman like Mr Cunningham, that of a man like Liu, whose reputation for veracity is by no means improved by the Circular he has been induced to send to the foreign Consuls.

The man was never, as a broker, very highly respected, and as a "Generalissimo" we have the following recent sketch of him by the friendly pen of Mr I. J. Roberts, who professes to have been the spiritual teacher of Hung-seu-tsun, (or Tai-ping Wang) the head of the Rebels at Nanking. Writing to the North China Herald under his Chinese name, he states that he paid a visit to Liu on the 25th September, and found him "a puny-looking, palefaced opium smoker."

It is in this person who says, or is made to say, in the Circular, "I have entered into an arrangement with 'Thao-ping-wang, between whom and myself there are constant communications to and fro. My troops and the soldiers under the government of Thao-ping-wang constitute but one army."

NOT TRUE  
"Now we do not believe that he would have ventured to make such a statement to the foreign Consuls, unless he had some reason for so propagating it. At all events, that it is not true, we have the testimony of three clerical gentlemen who are well versed in the Insurgents, and who have quite as good means of knowing the fact as the rest of the community."

First, there is Mr Roberts, who in his account of the interview with Liu, already referred to, states—

"Liu said he had sent two letters to Nanking with communications to Thao-ping-wang, one by land and another by water. He was now looking for an answer, and also for a Commissioner from them to arrange matters with him here. Should he succeed in this expectation, &c."

Next we have the Rev. A. B. Cabiness, who admits his name to a letter in the North China Herald, dated October 8, in which he says—

"Shanghai have been taken by petty local bands. It is well ascertained that they have no connexion with Thao-ping-wang."

A MERE DEVICE  
And last of all, there is the Bishop of Victoria, who, in a charge delivered in the Church at Shanghai on 20th October, half of the date of the Circular, states—

"The lawless rabble of members of the Triad Society, who have recently risen against the local authorities and captured the cities of Shanghai and Amoy, and whom we have sent to be addicted to the practices of idol-worship and opium-smoking—are in no way to be confounded or identified with the character and cause of Thao-ping-wang. They have endeavoured to conciliate foreigners in this city by holding the flag of Thao-ping-wang, but by issuing a copy of one of his religious proclamations. But it is a mere device intended to excite foreign sympathy."

Other portions of Liu's Circular might be examined with a similar result, but probably the above will suffice to leave its veracity. Neither from the Herald nor any of our correspondents do we learn what reception was given to it by the Consuls; but as nothing appears to the contrary, it may be presumed that some of the foreign representatives have admitted Liu's right to communicate with them as "Thao-ping-wang's Generalissimo," with the general government under the Thao-ping Celestial Empire."

## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which in general are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the G.P.O. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally earlier than those shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16  
BY AIR

Formosa, 6 p.m.  
Philippines, North Borneo, 6 p.m.  
Japan, 6 p.m.  
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m.

BY SURFACE  
Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17  
BY AIR

Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 10 a.m.  
China, 10 a.m.  
Thailand, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

BY SURFACE  
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.  
India, 1 p.m.  
Pakistan, 1 p.m.  
Philippines, 1 p.m.  
Japan, 2 p.m.  
Macao, 6 p.m.

RADIO HONGKONG

H.K.T.  
6.00 Time Signal and Programme Summary  
6.05 Children's Half Hour  
6.10 The Wind in the Willows  
6.15 The Wind in the Willows  
6.20 The Wind in the Willows  
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